

Problems of Freed Nations Heard Here

Ukrainians and Poles at League Luncheon Cannot Agree on Galicia's Fate

German "Friends" Silent

City College Professor Asserts That Teutons Suddenly Have Turned Swiss

Means by which the establishment of Poland and Ukraine as separate states would be assured to the satisfaction of the populations of both states were discussed yesterday afternoon at a luncheon given by the League of Free Nations Society at the Café Boulevard.

While at certain points it appeared that the adherents of both nationalities who spoke had agreed to disagree, the positions of the Ukrainians and the Polish people, which apparently are greatly at variance already, were defined.

Poland's position and its claims, as presented by Dr. Lewinski Corwin, considered to be an authority on the Polish question, were that the reconstruction of Poland on the basis of its nationality in 1772 was absolutely essential, and that the acquisition of the seaport of Danzig was necessary.

Outrages Continue
A repetition of outrages against Poland, Dr. Corwin observed, is becoming more noticeable each day. At a recent meeting of clergy in Poland, he said, the people were exhorted to persecute the church officers to hold public offices and also to reestablish a state religion. Then, he continued, there were the reactionaries, who were trying to create trouble.

Dr. Erdman, who was introduced as having investigated, in conjunction with Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, the Polish question in the United States, spoke of having discussed it with the leaders of the Polish movement in this country, notably Ignace Jan Paderewski, and M. Demutski, chairman of the Polish Commission of Nine in Paris, and said that they represented only the landowning class of Poland.

Reviewing recent political movements in Poland, Dr. Erdman said there were at least two clearly defined political groups in Poland—the Paderewski-Demutski faction, which is conservative, and the General Pilsudski group, which is moderate and strikingly resembles the Kerensky regime. The latter faction, he stated, was in the ascendancy.

Called Imperialists
Dr. R. Hovuk, secretary of the Ukrainian Federation of the United States, after exclaiming that the Ukrainians had no use either for the Pilsudski faction or the Paderewski faction, said that both groups were imperialistic.

He attacked the idea of a Poland reconstructed on the basis of 1772, saying it meant that Eastern Galicia, which is occupied wholly by Ukrainians, would become part of Poland. The idealism of the Poles, he declared, could be demonstrated by their demands that the 15 per cent Polish population in Eastern Galicia wanted to rule the 85 per cent Ukrainians.

Dr. R. Hovuk, taking up the charge that the Ukrainians were Bolsheviks, said the basis of this charge was due to the fact that the Ukrainians wanted the land problem solved, and that meant the Poles owning estates in Ukraine would lose them. The fact was, he said, that the Ukrainians were fighting the Bolsheviks.

Then there was another innuendo in which it was said by M. Kolakowski that the Poles wanted only to have a federation of willing states, and that if the Ukrainians did not wish to join the federation the matter would be dealt with amicably. He also attacked the Paderewski group as being imperialistic and deprecated the fact that they had been recognized by the Allies.

Poles Refuse to Answer
Then Miroslav Siehinski asked the Poles present whether they would consent to a plebiscite on the question of Eastern Galicia. The Poles refused to answer Siehinski, but declared to the others present that they would.

Professor Stephen P. Dugan, of City College, presided, and told of his difficulties in obtaining some one to speak in behalf of Germany; for, he said, there was a case for Germany, but all the Germans he asked, he said, had suddenly turned Swiss.

21 Million German Women To Cast First Votes To-day

"Ach, Mein Gott, It Is So Sudden," Amazed Sex Seems to Think; Papers Full of the Subject; Suffrage Is Granted After a Long Struggle

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau
This is a great day for the women of Germany. To-day for the first time they will exercise at the election for the Constituent Assembly the supreme right of citizenship conferred upon them by the revolution.

In the democratic German republic the old slogan of the three K's, Kinder, Kueche, Kirche—according to the Hun tenet of respectability the only legitimate realm of woman—has validity no longer. Universal equal suffrage with secret ballot, in force for many years in the Reichstag, but limited to men, will now be shared by more than 21,000,000 German women, or about 55 per cent of the electorate.

German newspapers contain numerous articles written by women on their unexpectedly speedy enfranchisement and on the tasks and duties awaiting their sex in the reconstruction of the shattered Fatherland. Characteristically, the predominant note is not so much a joyous recognition of the new responsibility as rather a kind of mildly awed amazement at this particular by-product of the cataclysm.

"Ach, It Is So Sudden!"
The attitude of many may be summed up in the phrase: "Ach, mein Gott, but this is really so sudden." As a female writer puts it in the "Vossische Zeitung":

"Overnight woman suffrage dumped down upon us from the skies of thunder. Terrified, one rubs one's eyes. Will this great confidence justify itself?"

"That which we women had vainly sought for decades—the political, enfranchisement of our sex—has come to us as a thief creeping in the night—in the darkest hour of the fate that we as members of the German people have to bear on to the bitter end," writes Marianne Weber in the "Frankfurter Zeitung."

"We women will not conceal from ourselves the fact that we conceived this attainment of true democracy in a different fashion. . . . It is unfortunately sad that our political freedom was first born out of the collapse of our national hopes, the ruins of our statehood."

And she continues naively: "Yes, when we were struggling against male dictatorship in state and family and for women's political liberty and com-

Germany Is Raising Two Armies to Fight Poles and Bolsheviks

Gen. von Quast Will Lead Force in West Prussia; Marshal von Woyrsch for Silesia; Appeal to Wilson

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The German government is reported to be organizing two armies to counteract an invasion by the Poles, who are already threatening Brandenburg. Forces in West Prussia will be under the command of General von Quast, while an army in Silesia will be commanded by Field Marshal von Woyrsch.

Volunteers are joining the colors in great numbers at Königsberg to protect the boundaries of East Prussia from Bolshevik aggression and against the Poles, according to reports received here.

Declaring that the eastern frontier will soon be lost unless the Germans awake to the danger, the "Lokal-Anzeiger" says:

"The Poles have fallen upon our fellow countrymen like vandals. They have proclaimed martial law and have utterly abolished German administration. Indications are that Bromberg will soon be in possession of the Poles."

The newspaper declares that 800,000 Germans in Posen are being prevented

ing of age, our struggle was for nothing but genuine democracy." The number of Germans who have now retrospectively discovered their deeply rooted love for democracy and their age-long efforts to attain it is surprisingly great.

Weeping Tears of Blood
In the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" Agnes Harder writes:

"Do you women of Germany realize that you must vote? It is not so long ago that there were many, many slackers among our men, loath to exercise their right and duty to vote. We Germans—there is no use denying—are a non-political people. You had better read what Treitschke has to say on the Congress of Vienna. To read it is to weep tears of blood—especially to-day when the pen again is about to lose that which the sword has conquered. Of course, the individual German always had his political opinions and championed them gallantly—over his steins of beer. That's why he did not go to the polling place. For nobody had just the same views as he, not even his own party. Naturally, there were many parties. But there ought to have been as many parties as there were voters. Then it would have been all right. To renounce, for the sake of others, one iota of one's personal hobbies—such things do not happen. The male German was too deeply in love with parish politics—January 18, 1871, notwithstanding."

She expresses hope that women will be more sensible. Under the caption, "Housewives and Mothers to the Front!" Leonore Nissen-Deiters writes in the "Vossische Zeitung":

Appeals to Housewives
"Housewives and mothers! Do we want, after our unspeakable sufferings, peace and reconstruction, or the rule of violence and civil war, with the enemy still in the country? Do we want, after all our sacrifices, at least a united Germany or a disintegration that destroys the last hope for rebuilding? The German republic cat, in face of the mad lust of destruction outside and the terrible misery at home, offer us and our children new possibilities of life only if it restores, on the foundation of right and liberty, a consolidated Germany."

A mildly humorous touch is added to the discussion of woman's place in the new German policy by "Geheimrat Justizrat Professor Dr. Kahl, a gentleman who, at a big woman suffrage rally in Berlin, declared that he, a former opponent of woman's enfranchisement, saw now himself fully converted to the cause, and concluded:

"I desire the pious continuation of the true Prussian policy of the Great Elector, Frederick William I, and of Frederick the Great. However, I should not like to give the impression that I am a monarchist."

by the Poles from arranging for elections to the National Assembly.

Proclamations regarding the "advancing Polish army" are being issued by the Poles, who also have regular war reports. In the meantime the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council at Essen is reported to have forbidden agitation for the raising of troops for home defense, and the Brunswick government has forbidden their transportation in that section and is said to have dismissed many of them. At a meeting at Breslau it was reported that the Czechs have an army of 600,000 men on the border and threaten an invasion.

Poles Have Large Army
Polish troops, numbering eighteen divisions are said to be about to invade upper Silesia. Lemberg reports state that the people of the threatened districts have formulated an appeal to President Wilson, asking for protection against the Czechs. The appeal points out that their country has been overwhelmingly German since the thirteenth century and has been a part of Germany since 1722. Of its 1,700,000 inhabitants, the appeal says, only 5,000 speak the Czech language.

Mr. Wilson is asked to prevent the forcible annexation of their country by the Czechs, saying that such an annexation would be in violation of the principles of elementary justice and "would help sow the seeds of a new war."

Only Radicals in Poland Oppose New Ministry Formed by Paderewski

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The Polish ministry formed by Ignace Jan Paderewski apparently meets the approval of all parties except the Radical Socialists, who have threatened a general strike if the Paderewski ministry holds office until the elections to the National Assembly, planned for the middle of February.

The new Cabinet represents most of the parties in German, Russian and Austrian Poland. Bankers of Posen, or German Poland, have placed 100,000,000 marks at the disposal of the new government.

M. English, a banker of Posen, assumed office today as Minister of Finance. M. Paderewski will take charge of the foreign office tomorrow, with the assistance of five under-secretaries of state. Food Minister Minkow, of the old Cabinet, remains at his post.

The new Minister of Public Works is M. Pruski, of the peasant party. M. Thaur, who was regarded as a possible candidate for the post of Minister of the Interior by M. Wojciechowski.

Paderewski is almost exhausted by his strenuous efforts of the last few days, in which he saw denunciations day and night. To-day he said to the correspondents:

"At least 95 per cent of the people of the three Provinces are with me. The other 5 per cent constitutes a grave danger."

Last midnight, when General Pilsudski, who remains at the head of the government and in command of the army, signed the agreement for a reorganization of the government, there was an affecting scene between Paderewski and his wife, who had been constantly at his side.

"May God preserve Poland!" she exclaimed as the sentries patrolling the city fired the usual shots announcing the hour of midnight.

Ambassador Sharp to Sail
From New York for France
NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 18. William Groves Sharp, who came here today to sail on the transatlantic liner to resume his duties as American Ambassador in Paris, departed his plans to-night and departed for New York to take passage on the steamship Levantine.

"Red" Leaders Called Authors Of Own Fate

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of Berlin is calling upon workers there to begin a general strike, it is reported. A German government wireless message says that Philipp Scheidemann, the Foreign Secretary, announced today that the government had decided to convene the National Assembly February 16.

Spartacides Start New Riots in Breslau; Five Leaders Are Slain

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—Spartacide rioters are causing disorders in various parts of Germany. A number of Spartacides to-day attacked the Hotel Viemar, in Breslau, where the campaign bureau of the German Democratic party was situated. After demolishing the interior they attempted to set the hotel on fire, but were dispersed by government troops.

Five Spartacide leaders identified with the recent rebellion in Spandau were shot dead last night while attempting to escape. A dispatch from Ansein says that the negotiations between the coal miners and the operators, which were being conducted by Herr Herch, Prussian Minister of the Interior, came to

an abrupt ending because of the exorbitant demands of the workers. The meeting was very stormy, the conservative element among the miners being terrorized by Spartacide agitators, who were well supplied with money and Bolshevik literature printed in Polish.

More loyal troops entered Berlin yesterday and occupied the whole center of the city, as well as the north and northwest sections. Heavy artillery has been placed in Dönhofs-Platz and Spittel-Markt; field guns stand at various points in the closely guarded district, including Unter den Linden, and armored automobiles and tanks have been prepared for instant use. All the streets in the sections named are under guard, and it is impossible to pass without identification and without satisfying the soldiers that one is unarmed.

Systematic search for Spartacides continues. Especially strong forces have been routed in sections most exposed to Bolshevik snipers in recent days, and citizens are warned to keep indoors at night.

New Clash at Brunswick

Hanover dispatches report a clash between authorities of the Majority Socialist government and the Spartacide and Independent Socialist government in Brunswick. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, which, in connection with the Brunswick state government, has been using all means to prevent the dispatch of troops to protect Germany's eastern border, gave notice that any troops passing through Brunswick railway stations would be disarmed. The Hanover Council thereupon sent strong forces which occupied a railroad station in Brunswick territory.

The Brunswick Council protested, saying that this act was "provocation to bring bloodshed and battle to the free state of Brunswick." The Han-

over Council replied that all Brunswick troops belong to the 10th Army Corps of Hanover.

The former Spartacide War Minister, Schramm, of Stuttgart, is reported arrested, with fifteen other Spartacides.

The Spartacide coup at Stuttgart is reported to have cost seven lives.

The executive committee of the Central Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has telegraphed to councils at Mülheim-am-Ruhr, Hamburg and other

places, requesting that the council order their own immediate reconstruction by new elections carried on by the proportional system. The central committee says that conditions at a number of places require this action.

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